

# MINERS GRANTED TEN PER CENT INCREASE IN WAGES BY THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION

son or persons as they may respectively select.

No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

## Miners to Fix Scale.

V. The commission adjudges and awards: That whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighman or check docking bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighman and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected, and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote, elect; and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check docking bosses, out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

VI. The commission adjudges and awards: That mine cars shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and that there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators, and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

VII. The commission adjudges and awards: That in all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the tonnage required and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the tonnage required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

VIII. The commission adjudges and awards: That the following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

## Sliding Scale Provided.

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of, and the minimum under, the sliding scale.

For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white-ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation thereunder, but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award.

That is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton, the compensation will be increased 1 per cent, to continue until the price falls below \$4.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

## Must File Reports.

In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded: That all coal-operating companies file at once with the United States Commissioner of Labor a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they existed April 1, 1902.

IX. The commission adjudges and awards: That no person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

XI. The commission adjudges and awards: That all contract miners be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day, a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employees, when paid, shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

IX. The commission adjudges and awards: That the awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906; and that any employee, or group of employees, violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and further, that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employees, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

## COMMISSION REVIEWS

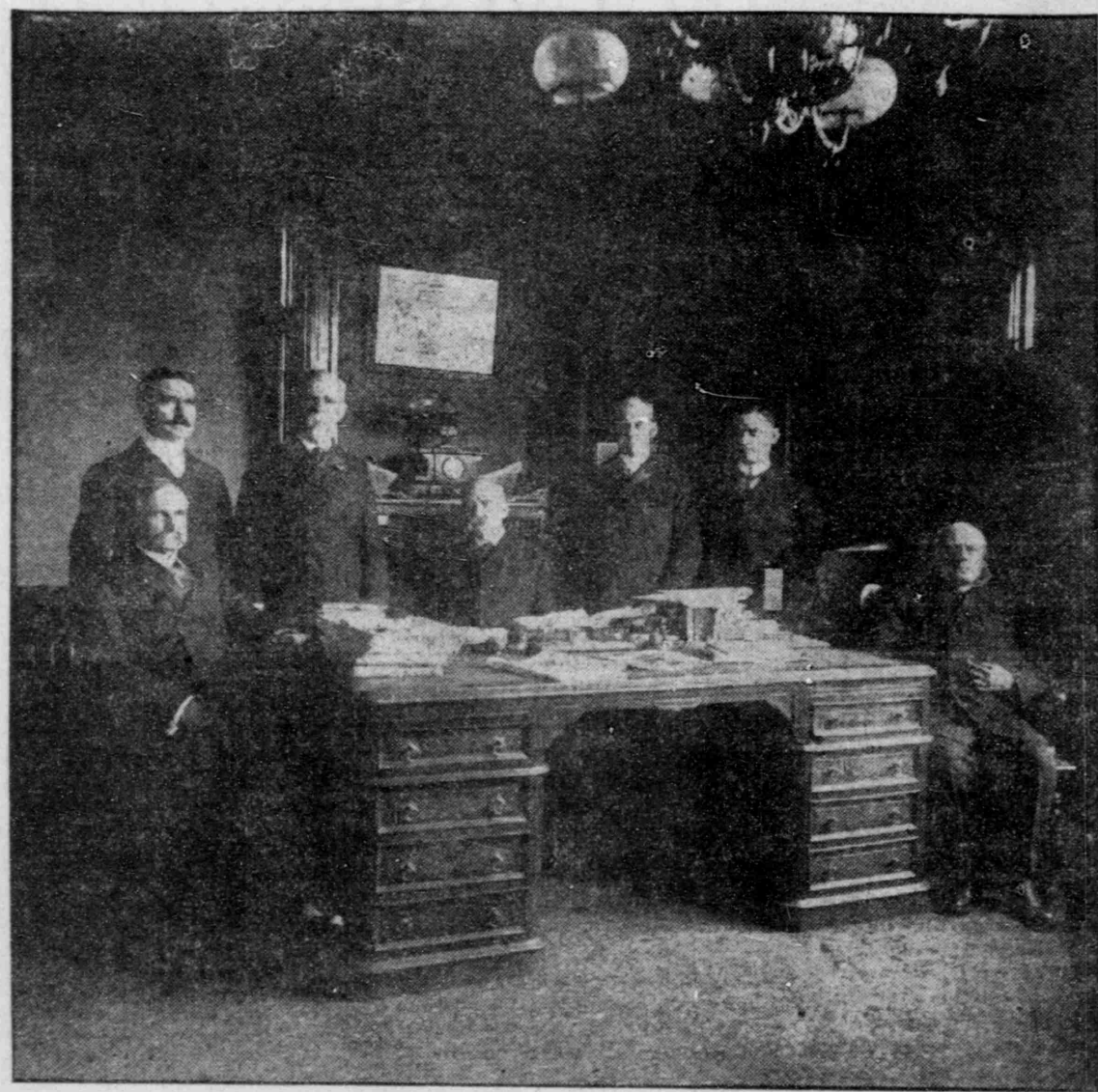
### ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

The report of the commission opens with a documentary history of its appointment by the President, giving all the pertinent correspondence on the subject between the operators and miners and the President. This is followed by a list of fifty-one independent or individual operators who agreed to abide by the awards of the commission.

It is also stated that more than 2,000 non-union men were represented by counsel before the commission, those having filed an agreement likewise to be bound by the awards. Next comes an exhaustive review of the production in the anthracite region, of the market conditions and kindred subjects. The hazardous nature of anthracite mining is dwelt upon at length, exhaustive statistics of accidents being presented. Six printed pages are devoted to the history and causes of the strike.

This is followed by a detailed history

## THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.



T. H. WATKINS. GEN. J. M. WILSON. JUDGE GRAY. E. W. PARKER. E. E. CLARK. C. D. WRIGHT. BISHOP SPALDING.

of the losses accruing from the strike. In the next chapter, covering the work of the commission, the report says: "All through their investigations and deliberations the conviction has grown upon the commissioners that if they could evoke and confirm a more genuine spirit of good-will—a more conciliatory disposition in the operators and their employees in their relations toward one another—they would do a better and more lasting work than any which mere rulings, however, wise or just, may accomplish."

"It is in this spirit that the commission has made its investigation and submits its report and award, and it is in this spirit that the award must be received by all the parties to the submission if it is to have the effect desired by them and by all good citizens."

Then follow the findings of the commission in detail with a discussion upon each, setting forth the claims of all parties and the reasons justifying the commission in arriving at the several awards, recapitulation of the awards as given above, follows, and the report closes with a number of general recommendations, not obligatory but which, if followed out, would, in the opinion of the commission, benefit both miners and operators.

## Important Features.

Some of the more important features of the report are given herewith:

The fourth and last demand of the miners was the incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages to be paid, the conditions of employment which shall obtain and satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances. Upon this point the report says, in part:

"The commission is constrained to decline making an award which would compel an agreement by the operators with the United Mine Workers of America, for however important that order may have participated in the strike, it is not a party to this submission. Nor does the commission consider that the question of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America is within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the submission."

"Whatever the jurisdiction of this commission under the submission may be, the suggestion of a working agreement between employers and employees embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining is one which the commission believes contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining regions, but it does not see that, under the terms of the submission from which the powers of the commission are derived, such an agreement can be made to take the place of, or become part of, its award."

## Plan to Arbitrate.

"The commission agrees that a plan under which all question of difference between the employer and his employees shall first be considered in conference between the employer or his official representative and a committee, chosen by his employees from their own ranks, is most likely to produce satisfactory results and harmonious relations."

The commission has outlined a plan for the execution of trade agreements in the anthracite region, which is printed in the appendix. The report says: "The commission is of the opinion, that some satisfactory method for the adjustment of grievances (the demand to which is embodied in the fourth claim) should be imposed by its award," and it supplies therefor the machinery for adjusting any disagreement that may arise under the award along the lines

demanded by the Mine Workers in a broader scope of applicability.

## WAGES OF MINE WORKERS ARE NOT INSUFFICIENT

The commission finds that the conditions of the life of mine workers outside the mines do not justify the contention, to its full extent, that the annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living. During the last twenty years a general though gradual improvement in miners' houses has taken place. The percentage of employees living in company houses is found to be not large.

The commission also finds that the social conditions obtaining in the communities made up largely of mine workers are good. The number of churches in proportion to the population is rather above the average. The contention of the miners that the wages of contract miners are so low as to force the children into the breakers and mills, is declared to be not fully sustained.

The commission does not find that the wages of contract miners in the anthracite fields are lower than those paid in the bituminous fields. The average daily rate of earnings does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries requiring equal skill and training. The annual earnings of contract miners range between \$550 and \$600. The mining industry should be classed as one of the dangerous industries of the country, ranking with several of the most hazardous.

## COMMISSION POINTS TO DEEDS OF LAWLESSNESS

An interesting chapter in the findings is devoted to a discussion of "discrimination, lawlessness, boycotting, and blacklisting," and therein some plain words are spoken. "It is admitted," says the report, "that disorder and lawlessness were incident to the strike."

"Its history is stained with a record of riot and bloodshed, culminating in three murders, unprovoked save by the fact that two of the victims were asserting their right to work, and another, as an officer of the law, was performing his duty in attempting to preserve the peace. Men who chose to be employed, or who remained at work, were assaulted and threatened, and they and their families terrorized and intimidated."

"In several instances the houses of such workmen were dynamited, or otherwise assaulted, and the lives of unfriendly women and children put in jeopardy. The armed guards, employed to protect the collieries and the men who worked them, appear not to have been an unnecessary precaution, and the governor of the State was, as the evidence before the commission shows, justified in calling out the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth to preserve its peace and vindicate its laws."

"The resentment expressed by many persons connected with the strike, at the presence of the armed guards and militia of the State, does not argue well for the peaceable character and purposes of such persons. In making this arraignment we are not unmindful of what appears to be the fact, that the mine workers

## DIED.

BLISS—On Friday, March 20, 1903, at 6:40 a. m., at her residence, 1215 M Street northwest, SILVIA LONGLEY, widow of the late James E. Bliss, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Funeral from late residence Monday, March 23, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

LARNER—Suddenly, on the evening of Thursday, March 19, 1903, at 8:45 o'clock NOBLE D. LARNER, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Funeral services at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 2 p. m. Monday, March 23, 1903.

ers of the anthracite region are, in the main, well disposed and good citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

## Boycott Condemned.

The boycott is condemned as immoral and anti-social, a "practice which would be outside the pale of civilized war. In civilized warfare, women and children and the defenseless are safe from attack, and a code of honor controls the parties to such warfare which cries out against the boycott we have in view. Cruel and cowardly are terms not too severe by which to characterize it."

"Closely allied to the boycott is the blacklist. This system is as reprehensible and as cruel as the boycott, and should be frowned down by all humane men."

Among the general recommendations, with which the report concludes, the following are of particular weight and importance:

"The commission thinks that the practice of employing deputies upon the request and at the expense of employers, instead of throwing the whole responsibility of preserving peace and protecting property upon the county and State officers, is one of doubtful wisdom, and perhaps tends to invite con-

licts between such officers and idle men rather than to avert them.

"The employment of what are known as 'coal and iron policemen' by the coal mining companies, while a necessity as things are, militates against the purpose for which they are employed. Although, as a whole, the coal and iron policemen were men of good character, there were a sufficient number of bad characters to discredit the efforts of the whole body. Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances in the coal regions during the strike grew out of their presence."

## Child Labor Denounced.

The employment of immature children is condemned. "Infancy should be protected against the physical and moral influences of such employment, and there ought to be a more rigid enforcement of the laws which now exist."

The commission cannot see its way to recommend the adoption of compulsory arbitration. "We do believe, however, that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies when they arise." The commission approves the plan of Charles Francis Adams, proposing an act to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, which authorizes the President to appoint a commission whenever the occasion may make such action necessary. "With a few slight modifications," the commission advises the President, "such an act would, in the opinion of the commission, meet just such an emergency as that which arose last summer in the anthracite coal regions, and we submit it to you for your consideration."

In its conclusion, the commission says:

"In the opinion of the commission the questions involved in this controversy were not of such importance as to justify forcing upon the public consequences so fraught with danger to the peace and good order, as well as to the well-being and comfort of society. If neither party could have made concessions to avoid a result so serious, an arbitration would have prevented the extremity which was reached."

## THREE MILLIONS IN WAGE ARREARS DUE COAL MINERS

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 21.—The 10 per cent increase granted generally to the mine workers by the strike commission will give them, as back wages, close upon three million dollars. The award, as far as wages are concerned, takes effect from November 1, and since then the miners have worked, including this full month, about 120 days. This will give them, as nearly as can now be roughly estimated, back wages amounting to \$2,560,000.

The coal companies are unable to say when they will be able to make up the accounts and pay this amount. The work will require several weeks, but they hope to be able to pay it all off before the end of April.

Thomas D. Nichols, president of this district, when asked this morning what he thought of the award, said that he would not express an opinion until he had read it in full and carefully digested it.

## SCHOONER ASHORE, CREW LANDED BY LIFE-SAVERS

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 21.—The schooner John F. Kranz, Captain Hardy, which left Black River, Jamaica, February 19, with a cargo of logwood, came ashore at Mantoloking, N. J., at 3 a. m. The vessel is leaking and has three feet of water in the hold. The crew, nine all told, has left her. One of the men was taken off in the breeches buoy. The others, with their belongings, were landed in the surf boat and are now at the Mantoloking Life-Saving Station. The vessel is consigned to Miller & Knowlton, New York.

## DEATH OF COL. WOOD AT SOLDIERS' HOME

Served in Mexican and Civil Wars and Was Stanton's Friend.

Col. William P. Wood, soldier, ranger, scout and lawyer, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home after a prolonged illness. He was stricken several months ago and his mind became somewhat clouded, and it was deemed advisable to remove him to the home. His condition did not improve, however, and he slowly became weaker until the end. He is survived by five sons and a daughter.

Prior to his illness, Colonel Wood had been engaged in compiling memoirs of himself. He had about half finished the task when seized with the fatal malady. The reminiscences embody many incidents about the civil war that have been considered too trivial to receive a place in the histories of the great conflict.

In accordance with his wishes, the funeral will be without ostentation. Services will be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Soldiers' Home. The rites will be brief and of the most simple character. Interment will be made in the family lot at Congressional Cemetery.

## Service in Mexican War.

Col. William P. Wood was born at Alexandria in March, 1819, the son of a Scotch-Irish family. At the age of twenty-eight years he enlisted in a company under Capt. Samuel H. Walker to serve in the Mexican war. This command later became the Third Cavalry. When Captain Walker was placed under arrest, his company was disbanded, and Wood was transferred to Company C. As a member of this he took part in many battles, and was mustered out at Cumberland, Md., in April, 1849.

The day after arriving home Colonel Wood married Harriet Smith. The couple moved to Washington shortly after the marriage. Here the colonel began his career as an attorney, making a specialty of patent cases, in which he was considered an expert. While practicing in this profession he became acquainted with Edwin M. Stanton, with whom he formed a warm friendship, which did not break up until a day or two before the latter's death.

## Ardent supporter of Lincoln.

Colonel Wood took an active interest in the anti-slavery crusade, and became a steadfast supporter of Lincoln. Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Lincoln he was selected to fill the position of superintendent of the old Capitol prison. Later, when Stanton was made Secretary of War, he was given full charge of the jail without interference from the military authorities.

In 1861 Colonel Wood organized a company of forty scouts, and claimed it was the first party of Federal troops to invade the Southern territory. He also served in the Secret Service, and made many important discoveries while engaged in this work.

Throughout the civil war he was a unique figure, having many friends and a number of enemies. He was noted for his charity, and it was due to this he became impoverished.

## MRS. CHOATE OPENS ROYAL AMATEUR SOCIETY ART SALE

LONDON, March 21.—Mrs. Choate, wife of the American ambassador, accompanied by her daughter, opened the third day's sale at the Royal Amateur Society's art exhibition, at Surrey House, London, today. She made a speech in which she paid a tribute to the beneficial repose and elevation of mind of the people who are producing beautiful works of art in these days of unseemly haste. She said several of the miniatures and enamels were the work of royal artists.

## MRS. BURDICK WILL NOT DEFEND PENNELL

Breaks Long Silence With Significant Denial.

BUFFALO, March 21.—For the first time since she returned to her home on Ashland Avenue, where her husband was murdered, Mrs. Burdick, the widow, broke silence today to deny that when she was called to the stand at the inquest Monday, she would say that in her belief Arthur R. Pennell was not the murderer.

Mrs. Burdick has maintained a strict seclusion. The statement that she would seek to clear the name of Pennell was attributed to her attorney, Frederick B. Hartzell. It had hardly been made public before Hartzell denied it, and Mrs. Burdick spoke only long enough to say that it was untrue.

On the other hand, there are strong indications that members of the Burdick family will endeavor to fasten the crime upon Pennell, and impress upon the public the theory that the latter committed suicide in order to hush the matter up. One sign of this is found in a statement issued yesterday by Attorney Hartzell.

"The death of the Pennells," said he, "has a very important bearing on the case. It cannot be dismissed in considering the murder. I do not undertake to say whether the bearing was that of cause and effect. I merely assert that anyone considering the death of Mr. Burdick must keep in mind the fate of the Pennells. Everyone must form his own conclusions."

"Some will conclude that the cause of the death of the Pennells lay in the Burdick murder; others will contend that the murder and the quarry accidents are coincidences. All I say is that the two are to be considered together. The conduct of Mr. Pennell before the murder has an important bearing on the case, too. The newspapers have told what that conduct was."

The authorities regard this as an endeavor to thrust responsibility upon Pennell as an attempt to divert suspicion from other quarters, and to hush the case up. While the high officials do not deny that Pennell may have been connected with the crime in some way, they are disinclined to accept the theory that his death was anything but an accident.

Speaking of the many reports of new suspects and new theories, Superintendent of Police Bull yesterday said: "We are not looking for some person or persons who have not yet been mentioned in the case. We have not changed our theory in the slightest degree."

"The case is precisely where it was a week ago. No headway has been made in the getting of evidence; no progress has been achieved in the following up of clues. As to whether the case will always be a mystery I will say that I hardly think it will."

Dr. Danser, the medical examiner, said last evening that a cocktail bottle never could have made the wounds which killed Burdick. It was possible, he said, for a hatchet or a golf putter to have caused the wounds, which, in his opinion, were made by an instrument with a sharp edge.

More is becoming known of the last meetings of Burdick and Pennell, when the man named as co-respondent in the divorce suit sought to have it discontinued. The last meeting was in December after Mrs. Burdick had been sent away. Burdick sought another interview, but it was refused.

Having refused a last interview with Pennell it is thought doubtful that Burdick would have admitted him to his home after 10:30 o'clock.

A report reached District Attorney Costworth yesterday to the effect that not long before the murder a friend of Pennell's called upon Burdick and told him that unless the divorce suit against Mrs. Burdick were dropped bloodshed might result. No names were mentioned.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL communication of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F. A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1903, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of Noble D. Larner. Members of sister lodges invited to attend. W. SPENCER ARMSTRONG, Worshipful Master. JOHN H. OLCOTT, Secretary.

## It's Wrong to Stay Sick.

Here is the utmost that medicine can do. I know it so well that I supply it on trial. All I ask is a postal card—no money wanted. You are wronging yourself by delay.

## How Thousands Get Well.

I have actual records of over half a million chronic cases which I have cured in the past 12 years—cured them with my Restorative—cured them on just the terms that I offer you.

My offer is this:

Simply mail me this coupon, or write me a postal stating which book you need. I will then mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. And your mere word shall decide it.

My Restorative is the leading remedy of the world today. I have furnished it on those remarkable terms to nearly 550,000 people, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it gladly, because they were cured. In practically every neighborhood everywhere there are cured ones telling others about it.

There are 39 chances in 40 that it will cure you, and I'll take the entire risk.

## The Only Way to Cure.

In most chronic diseases the only way to cure is to strengthen the inside nerves.

Remedies that merely doctor the weak organs may seem to bring brief benefit. But real results come only when we restore the inside nerves. This is the power which alone operates the vital organs. And no weak organ can do its duty until that nerve power comes back.

My Restorative does that—always. I have spent a lifetime in perfecting it for just this one purpose. It treats a weak organ as you would treat a weak engine—by giving it more power. It does all that is needed, and does that which must be done, whether the trouble is little or severe.

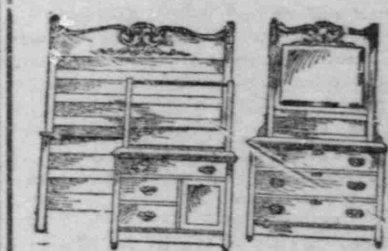
## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Mark the book desired and mail this with your name and address to:

Dr. Shoop, Box 766, Revere, Wis.  
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book 2 on the Heart.  
Book 3 on the Kidneys.  
Book 4 for Women.  
Book 5 for Men (sealed).  
Book 6 on Rheumatism.  
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## The Store That Saves You Money.

## Special Values in Bedroom Suites.



\$12.95 for 3-piece Oak Bedroom Suite; cost elsewhere \$18.  
\$19.50 for handsome Oak Suite; cost elsewhere \$25.

## Credit and Easy Payments.

The Hub Furniture Co.  
Cor. 7th and D Sts. N. W.

## UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE,  
UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY,  
832 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Dr. Shoop's Restorative on Trial.